THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1250] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

HAY-MARKET GARDEN,

Now in a high state of accommodation for

ENTERTAINMENTS,

Being provided with excellent Musicians and a Fire-Worker of great celebrity, will be prepared to amuse visitors during the Races, with CONCERTS, BALLS, FIRE-WORKS, and ILLUMINATIONS, in the most splendid style—The Musical arrangements directed by Monsieur Folly, and the Fire-works and Illuminations prepared and exhibited by Monsieur St Aubin, a pupil of the famous Jousselin, professor of fire-works at the Tivoli Garden, in Paris, lately from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a connexion with JOHN L. LESUEUR, which will commence on the 8th day of October next—and in order to close his present business, he will, on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, at his store, offer at public sale, the whole of his present

2 STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of Old Madeira and Port Wine; Rum, Brandy and Gin; Loaf and Brown Sugar; London Brown Stout; Imperial and Young Hyson Tea; and almost every article in the Grocery line.

JAMES FISHER.

☞ The terms of the above sale—for all sums under $50, cash—above and not exceeding $150, 60 days—and for all sums above $150, 120 days credit, for notes with approved security.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1804. 3t

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

2 HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

NOTICE.

2 A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia for a law to pass establishing a Town on the lands of Mathew Harvey and William Mitchell, in the county of Botetourt on James River—also for building a Toll Bridge across James River, adjacent to the said town.

Botetourt, Sept. 22, 1804. 3w

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoe maker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.

May 15th, 1804. 1aw12w*

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

At Hanover court-house, on Wednesday the 24th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at Auction,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND;

ONE of them containing 775½ acres, more or less, and is commonly known and called by the name of BIBB'S TRACT, part whereof lies in Goochland and part in Hanover.

The other Tract contains 160 acres, more or less, and lies in Hanover. The subscriber believes that the latter Tract is commonly known by the name of FENTON'S PLACE. Both Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together. These Lands are about 22 miles from the city of Richmond, in a healthy situation and an agreeable neighbourhood.

The sale will be made by virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Thompson and Jane Isabella his wife, and Wm. Du-Val, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following, to secure the payment of a debt due from the said Thomas Thompson to Murdock, Fearns, and Co.—and which deed of trust the subscriber was authorised to carry into effect, by a deed of assignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompson and George Yuille, dated the 23d day of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following. The terms of sale are—one third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale—one third in 12 months—and the other third in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, as also a deed of trust upon the land—and a deed of conveyance with special warranty will be executed to the purchaser, by CHARLES COPLAND.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1804. 1awtds.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Drury M. Allen, of Buckingham, has manifested himself to be a LIAR, a RASCAL, and a COWARD; and from his conduct, I feel myself entirely justifiable to annex his name to either of the above appellations. CHA's. MILLS.

Buckingham county, August 28th, 1804. 2*

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted P. digrees of them all will be shewn. They are very healthy, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upto the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (tNov 13)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. VI.)

The advice from Maryland recommended in our last number, has occasioned, we learn, a good deal of alarm amongst those who borrowed money at 5 per cent. a month, and who mortgaged lands, lots, and houses, in order to speculate in bank scrip, and who calculated on selling out at 30 or 40 per cent. advance, before the second instalment should become due, or of discounting their notes at bank to make out their second instalment, in the event of their not being able to realize their golden dreams. We are sorry to create uneasiness to any descriptions of persons, but for these we have no compassion, and therefore, we shall not only not retract that advice, but urge it with redoubled earnestness, since the very alarm is a strong additional reason why the bank should follow it, and act, in every respect, with the greatest possible caution and circumspection. It behoves the directors too speedily to express their opinions in print, on that part of the law which relates to the forfeiture of the first instalment in case the second, third and fourth should not be paid at the times required.

Cavils are preparing on this head, and out of these litigation may grow. As there is some ambiguity in the law, this may be a new reason why the directors should rest upon thier oars, and wait for the meeting of the legislature, when difficulties and doubts may be removed by a declaartory and explanatory act.

A word to the wise.—The next part of the Maryland letter considered by Candidus is, in our humble judgment, so completely descriptive of a low-land Virginia gentleman, so exact a representation of the effects of slavery, and anticipates, with so much truth, the dangers that await the bank if it should become what Candidus wishes it to be—a FARMERS' BANK, that we transcribe it with great pleasure, and request you, Mr. Davis, to magnify your types when you republish it.

"That you will have borrowers enough we make no doubt. *We* know that Virginia gentlemen are not *backward in borrowing*—but we also know that you are very *backward in paying*—Nor can it be otherwise, for though you are rich, like the patriarchs of old, in flocks and herds, you are poor in money. Your slaves serve rather to give you *credit* than *wealth*, and the luxury, which is superinduced by *slavery*, occasions you to substitute the *former* for the latter to its utmost possible extent. Should the operations of the bank facilitate this extension, and, instead of aiding the *active* and enterprizing merchant, administer to the dissipation and *extravagance of your gentlemen planters* and farmers, an evil which, from the appointment of a planter as president, and of several *planters & farmers*, as directors, is much to be apprehended, great mischief will be done to the community, & the bank itself be ultimately endangered."

The comments which Candidus has been pleased to make on the above are like arrows blunted against a wall; *feathered indeed, but wholly destitute of point!*

The extract of a second letter which you published at the same time with the first, and upon which Candidus has bestowed a long essay, proves that there are more persons who think with the Maryland writer on the subject of the Virginia bank. Whether it will be ten times more expensive than the bank of Alexandria, or either of the proposed new banks, we cannot pretend to say. But we believe the author of the second letter wrote figuratively, and not *arithmetically*; and we believe, moreover, that every person in Richmond, except the "rational being," understood him to mean no more than that these banks would be conducted with much less expence than the Virginia bank. Now, this, sir, is an opinion on which nobody but Candidus, who strived to prove that the state had no undue influence in the bank, would venture to contest. Perhaps, if we could procure from Alexandria, Columbia, &c. an exact estimate of the annual expences incurred by those banks, we should find that the ratio of ten to one is not so outrageously incorrect as he supposes.

The additional expences which must attend the establishment of four banks instead of one, are unquestionably, strong objections to the Virginia bank, in the view of *profit* as well as *safety*.

The salaries, particularly the president's, are, it is agreed by all parties, too high, and favor, in this instance at least, pretty strongly of a democratic job. Personally we have nothing to object to the president, for personally we esteem him. But when a man of business, a man of most indefatigable industry, a man of experience in affairs, a man of *long-tried* services, integrity, virtue and capability, a man who whilst he was in office, was acknowledged by Mr. Jefferson himself to be one of the best officers in the public service, when this man upon whom all eyes were fixed as the most fit and proper person to be president of the bank, whom many of the democrats themselves espoused till they had used his name with effect, as a *decoy*, when hundreds, under the expectation that he would certainly be appointed, became subscribers, which otherwise they never would have been; when this man, resident in Richmond, and acquainted with every description of characters there, and their reputed circumstances, when he was rejected, because he was a federalist, and another (we forbear to ring any antithetical changes) appointed, merely because he was a democrat, what federalist is there, not a traitor to the cause, who will not exclaim, "*this, this is a Democratic Job.*"

VINDEX.

TRAVELLING TO NEW ORLEANS,

BY WAY OF

PITTSBURGH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pittsburgh, dated Sept. 7, 1804.

"I have the pleasure of announcing to you my safe arrival here, after a very pleasing journey of less than 7 days from Philadelphia. Ladies perform this trip with much ease and safety: there were two in the stage with us.

"The horses in this line, I believe to be superior to any other on the continent, and the drivers very careful and accommodating. The inns where the stages put up are excellent, having good beds, and refreshments of all kinds, accompanied with much hospitality. Their charges are truly moderate: my expences the whole distance (320 miles) for meat, drink, lodging, and hair-dressing, amounting to only the small sum of 3 dolls. 50 cts. The proprietors really merit every encouragement, and the thanks of the public. I hope your state legislature will pay some attention to this road: a small annual appropriation would keep it in excellent repair, and greatly facilitate the communication between our great eastern and western worlds. I set out in two days for New-Orleans, in a covered boat, and the waters being in good order, hope to be there in 20 or 25 days. The trip to New-Orleans will soon become as easy and familiar to us, as the travelling from Philadelphia to Boston, and quite as cheap."

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM OUR ENGLISH PAPERS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 27.

The Order of the Day being moved for the second reading of the Corn Bill.

The Earl of Stanhope rose, and repeated the arguments which we have so often detailed against the principle of this bill, which he described as having no other tendency than to produce scarcity and proportional increase in the price of bread and the other necessaries of life. To remedy these evils, and to provide a practical and systematic mode for the regulation of this important and necessary article of public consumption, he had three resolutions to propose for their Lordship's consideration:

Resolved, first, That it is the opinion of this House that Public Granaries should be established, to receive, in years of plenty, Corn and Grain grown in this country, in order to keep down the price thereof in years of scarcity, and effectually to ensure to this nation, in all seasons, a sufficient supply; and likewise, in order to provide for the Farmers, at all times, a certain market for their Corn and Grain, and to diminish fluctuation in the price of those necessaries of life.

Resolved, secondly, That it is the opinion of this House, that all impediments, created by any Law or Laws, to the free ware-housing of Corn and Grain, ought to be removed, abolished, and repealed.

Resolved, thirdly, That, in order to encourage the growth of Corn and Grain in Great Britain and Ireland, and at the same time to decrease the price thereof, for the benefit of the people at large, and for the increase of our Manufactures and Commerce, it is the opinion of this House, that the Farmers should be for ever discharged from the payment of direct taxes, parish and country rates, cesses, dues, tithes, and any parliamentary impositions whatsoever; save only and except these rates, of the nature of a penalty, which may be raised upon any Hundred as such.

These resolutions, his Lordship said it was not his wish, viewing them as of the highest importance, to call on their Lordships immediately to discuss. He should content himself with moving, that they be taken into consideration this day se'nnight. His Lordship, however, proceeded to enter into a long argument in support of each resolution, and, on the whole, contended that by adopting them, bread would be reduced to the price of 5d. per quartern loaf, instead of being, as it must be by the present Bill, 15d. The arguments of the Noble Earl, and the elucidations which he thought proper to introduce, not being altogether relevant to the subject, we deem it improper in us to enter into. His Lordship concluded by moving, that instead of the words "a second time," the word "*rejected*" be inserted.

The Duke of MONTROSE could not conceive how resolutions similar to those proposed by the Noble Earl could be brought forward at this period of the Session. The present Bill, though merely one of regulation, and founded on the existing law of the country, had in one shape or another been before Parliament for many months. It could not, therefore, be a measure of surprise, nor one from which such danger or consequences as those attributed to it by the Noble Earl were necessarily to be inferred. It was, in fact, a Bill for equalizing the price of Corn—for preventing the exhorbitant price of it at one period, and the equally ruinous decrease of it at another.

Lord HAWKESBURY followed on the same side, and strongly enforced not the propriety merely, but the necessity of the present Bill, which, he contended, was as the Noble Duke has represented it, not a Bill for *increasing* but for *equalizing* the price of Corn. The remaining part of his Lordship's observations being confined principally to that part of the Noble Earl's (Stanhope) speech, which we deemed it improper in us to enter into, it seems equally unnecessary to touch on the answer to it.

The Duke of Clarence also supported the Bill which, in his opinion, so far from warranting the character given to it by the Noble Earl, of encreasing the price of bread, went only to preserve it at a proper medium; rendering it, neither, from its lowness of price, a cause for dissipation or waste; nor, on the other hand, in times of scarcity, an article above the purchase of the common people of the country.

The question was then put, when the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Earl of Stanhope then again moved his resolutions, which he proposed should be discussed this day se'nnight.

A Strange Manifesto appears in the Monitieur, which we have omitted to give, as it is merely meant to display the mercy of France in her treatment of the Powers within her reach, and to challenge her title to the respect and admiration of the world.—She takes merit to herself that she has not incorporated Holland, as if Holland was not in a worse state of vassalage than if it were in reality a department of France; she puts in her claim to gentleness that Switzerland has not been converted into a French province, and that the Italian states are left free. This is an argument something similar to that of the felon, who being cast for a highway robbery, pleaded for mercy, because he had not murdered the man whom he had robbed.

It is strange to observe how all the German states

157

flock round the new Imperial Throne, which they seem more eager to acknowledge, as descending from ancient Cæsars, than that with which Austria is invested. The Court of Vienna must naturally be jealous of this, and the states of the Empire, who have ever looked with envy on the usurpation of Austria gladly seize the opportunity of mortifying her.

We have been favoured with the following private letter from Paris, of the 8th instant :—

"I take the earliest opportunity of sending you intelligence from this place, where I arrived on Thursday last.—I visit the Thuilleries daily, and shall be on an opportunity of sending you every thing worthy notice. Already I perceive the dissatisfied stillness and secret murmurings of the days of Robespiere wherever I go. Discontent is most evident in all parts of Paris. The death of the unfortunate Duke D'Enghein has caused universal disgust; and the late conspiracy is openly spoken of at the Palais Royal as the production of Bonaparte's genius. Persons are openly pointed at in the gardens, who were in London the last winter preceding the conspiracy, and endeavouring to implicate as much as possible the French emigrant Princes in the Plot. The death of Pichegru, the execution of Georges, &c. have given evident dissatisfaction; but the trial and banishment of Moreau more than any thing else. It is supposed here, that had they condemned and executed Moreau, nothing could have prevented a fresh scene of insurrection.

"A caricature print is privately handed about, but not sold, in which Bonaparte is represented on his throne, surrounded by his brothers, with the bloody corpse of the Duke D'Enghein at his feet, over which is written, "PRINCES OF BLOOD."

It appears, by some of the small French papers of the 14th, which have reached town, that Denant and his wife, and some others who were tried on the charge of being concerned in the late Conspiracy, and acquitted, have been sent to Rochefort, for the purpose of being transported to Cayenne; and they were told, for their consolation, that they might think themselves very well off, for under Robespierre they certainly would have been guillotined.

Rear Admiral Magon, commander of the right wing of the Batavian flotilla having refused to take the oath to his Imperial Majesty, has been dismissed the service, and Vice Admiral Verheuil has been appointed his successor.

An intrigue at Vienna was intended to embroil the emperor with his brother, the arch-duke Charles, but thanks to the indefatigable zeal of our ambassador, Champigny, every thing was discovered in time, and the authors are disgraced and punished.

Gerard Revneval, the French charge d'affaires at St. Petersburgh, is the same person who distinguished himself so much in 1786, during the negociation of a commercial treaty with England.

At Turin, the cidevant Charles-place is, by an Imperial decree, changed into the appellation of Napoleon-place.

The journey of the emperor of Russia to the southern provinces of his empire, is postponed until next autumn.

In honor of the French painter Poussin, called the Raphael of France, the Emperor has ordered not only a medal to be struck, but a statue of marble to be erected on the place near the Museum.

When *Te Deum* was sung at Rennes in honor of Bonaparte's imperial dignity, the crowd was so great, that most of the constituted authorities were excluded, and remained at the door outside the church. Three persons inside were suffocated, and two women miscarried in the church. The grand vicar to the bishop, who officiated, was taken ill, and died the same afternoon. The police have taken measures to prevent such accidents for the future. Every person, before admission into the church, is to shew his or her pass, or card of citizenship, which will prevent strangers from excluding the real parishioners.

Journal des Paris.

LONDON, July 28.

We have seen four letters from Italy, which all concur in stating, that the proclamation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, has been received by the French army in that country, not merely with discontent, but also attended with disaffection. When General Jourdan announced this new revolutionary Dignity at Milan, and, with his staff, exclaimed, "*Vive l'Emperor!*" the troops remained silent, the soldiers smiling at each other. At Leghorn, the soldiers hissed, and hooted, and grounded their arms; and at Genoa they made a square, and desired to deliberate, when Bonaparte's countryman and Minister there, interfered, and, by his advice, the men were ordered back to their barracks; where the officers drew up an address of congratulation in their own names as well as in that of the soldiers.—General St. Cyr, the commander of the army in the kingdom of Naples, had more difficulties to encounter before he could procure, not the consent of his troops, but an address from individual intrigues. It is supposed that Lucien Bonaparte had his emissaries in this army, and from enmity or envy to his brother, Napoleon, had gained over some of the principal officers, who, on the 24th of last May, delivered a petition to General St. Cyr, demanding, "that as their men resided in an aristocratical or rather despotic country, where liberticide principles may easily be imbibed, a few oath to liberty and equality, and fidelity to a Republican Government might be taken." St Cyr said he would transmit their demand to the First Consul. [Reports sometime since reached America from Italy, stating, that many of the French troops there, voted against Bonaparte's being made Emperor.]

The state-coach for Bonaparte's coronation, is making at Paris, it will, it is said, cost 800,000 livres.

Some of our cotemporaries doubt whether any treaty has been concluded between this country and Russia. We can assure them that the Treaty was signed by Lord Harrowby and Count Woronzo, on Thursday last, before His Majesty went down to the House of Peers. Other powers are to be invited to accede to it.—*Courier.*

Aug. 4.

On the 20th ult. M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge des affaires in France, had received a courier with dispatches, which require an immediate answer; he therefore went directly to the Office of the Foreign Department, where he was informed by M. Cullar, it chief, *ad interim*, that the Emperor being on the coast, and Talleyrand at the waters of Bourbon d'Archambeau, until further orders from the emperor, the communications could not be answered; though they would be received and forwarded to his majesty, whose determination should be sent to M. D'Oubril as soon as obtained. It will be seen that the absence of Bonaparte and his minister, at the moment when a courier from St. Petersburgh was expected, with the Emperor's Ultimatum, is merely a political trick to gain time, as, should the month of August pass in temporising, and without any open rupture with Russia, the season will be too far advanced for the Russian naval and military forces to co-operate with England this year at least, upon a large scale, and, during the winter, changes may occur of which the Corsican Usurper will take advantage, either to embroil his opposers, or to bring about a pacification with them.

From RATISBON, July 13.

This day, in the Diet, the Imperial Royal Commitsl Envoys made the following declaration on which no observations were made by the Directory of the Empire.

Verbal Declaration of the Imperial and Royal Legation at the Diet in Circulo:

"The Imperial and Royal Legation has it in commission to signify, that his Imperial majesty participates, at all times, in the confidnece which His Electoral Highness of Baden entertains in the most friendly sentiments of France towards the German Empire; and on this confidence was founded the hopes of his majesty, that as the incidents at Ettenheim and Ollenburg were of that nature, on which the most friendly and greatest powers have never omitted to enter into satisfactory explanations, the French court would receive, in an amicable manner, and be desirous to comply with the request of the empire, for a friendly explanation.

"As his majesty, therefore, in his natural view of the subject, cannot apprehend that the measure proposed, instead of procuring the satisfaction desired, should produce any new disagreeable consequences, he cannot but be opinion, that the proposed deliberation of the diet should be proceeded to. The legation, therefore, has it in commission, if the other comital legations shall receive instructions, to proceed to the opening of this deliberation, and to give their votes suitable to their declaration of the 14th May."

INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS.

FROM THE 12TH TO THE 27TH JULY, 1804.

The house of her Majesty the Empress, it is said, is almost completed. Madame de la Rochefoucault is appointed her lady of honor; Madame Lavelet, her dressing lady; and Mesdames les Marechales, Lannes and Ney, and Mesdames de Vaude, d'Arbery, Saviny, and Duchedel, were appointed her ladies of the palace.

The emperor has appointed vice-admiral Latouche, colonel-general inspector of the coasts of the Mediterranean.

Cardinal Fesch is appointed grand almoner to the emperor, his nephew.

Each of their imperial highnesses, the princesses, sisters to the emperor, is to have her private establishment and household, consisting of one court-martial, one master of the horse, one prefect of the palace, one master of the ceremonies, two chamberlains, two ladies in waiting, four maids of honor, six cuyres, eight pages, four chamber-maids, six valets de chambre, six coachmen, and ten grooms and postillions, not including valets, butchers, stewards, jockies, cup-bearers, cooks, &c. The expence of the whole is taken from his majesty the emperor's private purse, and no person can obtain any appointment without being previously approved of by his majesty the emperor, whose commission they will receive.

The dress of the emperor at his coronation, is to be white, covered with a richly embroidered purple mantle. His golden crown will be surrounded with laurels, olive and oak branches, emblematical of victory, peace, and civic virtues.

PARIS, July 14.

The Emperor has ordered the letters R. F. (Republique Francaise,) on the buttons of the troops, to be changed into E. F. (Empire Francois.) The expence for the whole army will amount to no more than 600,000 livres, or 25,000l. which the Emperor gives from his private purse.

Besides the French Charge d'Affaires, Reyneval, the Secretaries Prevost and Didelot, remain at St. Petersburgh. They are two young men of great talents, possessing the confidence of Talleyrand, in whose office they were formerly employed.

The Protestant Consuls residing at Alicant have demanded and obtained permission from the Spanish Government to enlarge their church yard.—They demanded at the time, permission to bury their dead in the day; but received for answer, that their own security requires that this ceremony should, as formerly, be performed in the night.

SALEM, September 26.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OVERGROWTH.—Captain Andrews, who arrived yesterday from Ecwarden, brings no news of a political nature, but has furnished us with the following description of a child, of most uncommon bulk, whom he saw in Oldenburgh. It was a girl, in the *sixth* year of her age. She weighed 165 pounds, English weight: her height was 4 feet 2 inches; she measured round the waist 4 feet 1 inch; the circumference of her head was 2 feet 4 inches; just above her wrist 11 inches round; the calf of her leg, 1 foot 5 inches. It was with great difficulty she could walk across the room, and appeared to be very much distressed for breath; add her frame seemed scarcely able to sustain such a load of flesh. Her mother was a very small woman, and has had several children. She said that a gentleman had offered her £1500 sterling, for the loan of the child, for a twelve month, to carry to England, as a sight. She had been carried to Hamburgh and Bremen, with her mother, and exhibited in those cities. The above description may be depended upon, as captain Andrews was so struck with her appearance that he was at the trouble of taking the dimensions himself.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

Messrs Lang & Co.

The following from the American Consul at Amsterdam may be useful to Masters of vessels bound to that place.

American Consulate, Amsterdam July, 10.

Mr. John Beete,

SIR,

The commerce of the United States having long suffered the weight of money impositions for the want of proper Consular Agents on his Coast, I have appointed to attend affairs of the Consulate.—Mr. Tiede Christians, at the Texel, and Mr. Korf and Co (assisted by Mr. Wm. Worsdell) at the Helder, to whom the Masters of American Vessels will address themselves on arrival for such advice and aid as they may need.

Be pleased to make due communication of these appointments to the Captains, who may clear out at your office for this port, giving them at the same time the address Messrs. HAINES & Co. American Ship Brokers, lately established in this City under my protection, in order to break the monopoly of that business which has proved very injurious to the American Trade in many points of view.

S. BOURNE.

September 25.

A meeting was held at the city coffee house in Philadelphia on Thursday, agreeable to public advertisement, on the subject of Spanish wrongs.—Upon the extent and measure of the wrong, there was but one opinion, and a draft of a memorial to government on the subject was offered to the meeting by one of sufferers, which the following is a copy. The original was referred to a committee of three gentlemen; who it is presumed will report to another meeting.

"That your memorialists, with a considerable number of their fellow citizens, by various modes of aggression and depredation by Spanish subjects under the sanction, connivance or authority of the government, and by the government and subordinate governments of his catholic majesty, have been deprived of their property, suffered insult, injury, waste and cruelty; feelingly alive to those privations, and those wrongs, representations were made by some to the government of the United States, while others vented their sufferings in the public prints, the records of which bear ample testimony to the numerous and severe afflictions of the citizens of the United States from those sources.

That during the continuance of these hostilities in which Spain was a party, and her own maritime commerce annihilated, her policy dictated, and her colonial governments adopted a system different from the usual routine of Spanish traffic.—The vessels of the United States were invited and permitted, our merchants were lured and engaged to convoy the perishing produce of those colonies to the mother country and else where. Many of our most valuable vessels were engaged for that purpose they arrived in their colonies and were admitted, but no sooner was peace known to have occurred than the former rigid system of Spain was renewed, their own licences abrogated, and those vessels, their officers and seamen subjected to all the vexatious proceedings of power, faithlessness and cruelty, by which many of your memorialists are reduced from affluence to want, and rendered unable to pay their just debts.

Informed of these violences your memorialists confided in the wisdom and energy of all their government to obtain their redress and compensation, considering themselves entitled to protection while engaged in fair and honest commerce under the flag of the United States, which your memorialists respectfully declare they have not transgressed.

With entire satisfaction, therefore, your memorialists learned that the government of the United States were engaged in negociations for that purpose, but they conceive themselves called upon to express their corresponding disappointment on the publication of the treaty of Madrid, of the 11th August, 1802, which referred so much to interpretation, so much to chance! The adjustment of claims by commissioners your memorialists cannot but approve, but the duties of commissioners it is conceived should be chiefly confined to the decision of items and amount of demands, the justice of claims as to principles being first expressly recognized by treaty—with respectful submission, your memorialists beg leave to suggest on this occasion that as the United States render justice to all other nations and people, that equity requires and the relation existing with the citizens call upon the government to demand for them a compensation for captures made by privateers whether under French or Spanish colors, if fitted out or condemned in any Spanish port, in like manner as the United States have done in a similar case, for all American property seized in any Spanish colony, which had been permitted to be imported therein by the government of the colony, for all detentions of American vessels in Spanish ports or colonies, and freights and demurrages lost by any interference or prohibition of the colonial or local government, for all impressments of American citizens under any unjust pretence whatsoever.

That your memorialists, in common with their government and fellow citizens, feel the force, and confess the fact and sincerity of the declaration, that "no nation can too highly prize the value and preservation of peace, but that one object should be still dearer to us—our national independence." That heavily as your memorialists have felt the hand which has invaded it, they rely on the wisdom and firmness of the government of the United States to obtain their adequate redress, so long and so cruelly delayed; pledging themselves that if negociations fail for that purpose, they will with their lives and fortunes support whatever measures the government of the United States may adopt, to maintain its honor, independence and future security, and to obtain satisfaction and suitable redress for those aggravated wrongs.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

The following Extracts of Letters from one of our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoli, are very distressing, and earnestly demand the attention of the government.—

"*Tripoli, May 21.*

"Since my last, nothing worthy of recital has occurred, except the death of one of our crew. I fear this will be the purport of all future letters, as the summer is fast approaching, and the heat will naturally have a fatal effect upon your unfortunate countrymen, who are daily yoked to a large waggon, which they are obliged to drag into the country, where it is loaded with heavy timber for their return."

"*April 7.*

"A few days ago, a small craft, under English colours was captured by the Syren, on this station; in consequence of which the Bashaw sent for the British Consul to know whether a United States vessel dare take any articles out of a vessel under the protection of his Majesty's colours? Mr. M'Donough answered in the negative, also gave the Bashaw a written certificate or passport. The vessel was immediately ladened, with a very valuable cargo, belonging to the Bashaw's subjects, and set sail for Malta; but unfortunately for his Majesty's Consul, she was captured almost under the forts. Capt. Stewart ordered her for Syracuse. The Bashaw sent for M'Donough, and afterward giving him sufficient abuse, ordered him to quit his dominions in 12 hours. The next day he set sail for Malta in a small craft; but was captured off the harbour, by the Syren and sent to Syracuse. His excellency is very much enraged at the conduct of the British Consul, and is determined not to receive him again, let the consequence be what it may, we are in hopes that this affair will bring Lord Nelson, off this station.

"Five months have already expired of our captivity, and yet no hopes of our country's redeeming us! However, I trust, they will recollect in whose hands and at whose mercy we are. Adieu."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

[No. II.]

The consideration of the third proposition require some preliminary observations. By the treaty of St. Idlefonso at Madrid, Spain retroceded to France, under certain conditions, the province of Louisiana, with the *same extent it was held by Spain* and as it *had been held by France.*

Spain received this province from France, towards the year '63, but, by this grant, Spain *did not obtain an inch of ground* to the eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville; the territories opposite to the island of New Orleans, as far as the Atlantic, having been ceded to Great Britain, who possessed it under the denomination of East and West Florida. It is an egregious mistake on the part of Mr. Duane, in his essay No. 3, to have asserted, that, "during the revolution, the British "took possession of Florida, and so far from its "remaining without boundary, the British did "actually divide the country into two provinces, "which they called East and West Florida."—The case is, that the British, far from having taken possession of Florida during the revolution, it was precisely at that period that they lost possession of it, being driven by the Spanish forces out of all the province. Spain, by the surrender of Baton-Rogue, Natches, Mobile and Pensacola, obtained complete possession of West Florida, and its dominion was not only confirmed by the treaty of 1783, but it was extended by it, to all the Peninsula, or East Florida.

It results from this, that the *territory* called West Florida, (the period at which it received this denomination being perfectly immaterial) was not given by France to Spain in '63, *as a part of Louisiana*, and that Spain possessed it by right of conquest, confirmed to her afterwards by the said treaty of peace '83.—This territory, which seems to be the apple of contention, *has been held, and is holden even to this day, as West Florida*, and so distinct has been at all times since the conquest, the idea of Louisiana and West Florida being two different provinces, that even at the period in which, not the least or most distant idea existed of the events which have afterwards taken place, the governor of Louisiana *had a seporate commission* for the province of West Florida, and called himself *governor of Louisiana and West Florida.* It is then demonstrated, that Spain *held that territory* when the treaties of San Idlefonso at Madrid took place, *not as Louisiana, but as a different province*, no matter under what denomination, and it is equally manifest that if Spain pledged herself, by those treaties to *retrocede* Louisiana to France, with the *same extent, held* by her, that the territory alluded to, known generally under the name of West Florida, could never be considered as concluded in a treaty of *retrocession.* In fact, a treaty of *retrocession*, France never could, neither did expect, that Spain would give back to her what she had not previously received from France.

The other expression, *as it was held by France*, is not quite so explicit; but its true meaning is manifest from the sense of the preceding, and by the absurdity and impossibility which should arise, if its meaning was to be taken in a vague and general way. It is clear, that the expression, *as it was held by France*, can only bear reference to the period at which France put Louisiana *in the hands of Spain*, as otherwise the stipulation of being delivered with the *same extent*, could not in reality take place. I allude to the 3d art. which says, it is to be delivered to France with the *same extent it actually had in the hands of Spain.* It is then clear, that if it was to be given with *more extent*, it would not be with the *same* it actually has in the hands of Spain.

The Editor of the Aurora has entered, in his essay No. 4, with its usual ingenuity, into a long detail of historical facts, and, takes a great deal of pains to prove a thing that is notoriously true, that is to say, the territory in question was once included in Louisiana at a distant period, and when in possession of the French: this is a fact no body can deny, but the inference drawn by the editor, is, in my opinion, very far from being a correct one.—Until the year '55, the French claimed, under the title of Upper and Lower Louisiana, an immense tract of territory, in which many of our Western states, are actually situated: if then, the territory of West Florida was to be claimed by our government, *because it was once included in the French Louisiana*, it would result that Spain would have pledged herself with France by the treaties of San-Idlefonso and Madrid, to put her in possession of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. &c. and even part of Pennsylvania, as Pittsburg, held then by the French, under the name of Fort Duquesne, was considered as situated in Upper Louisiana.—This conclusion, absurd and incredible as it is, would prove a necessary consequence if we were to admit the logic of the Editor of the Aurora.

The French described their boundary of Canada by a line drawn along the western waters through the southwest angle of lake Huron, thence into Michigan and then down the Illinois to the Mississippi. The immediate points of contact to the south of these lines, were considered by them as belonging to Louisiana, a circumstance well authenticated by other documents, and very plainly confirmed by Pownal's quotation in the Aurora, as that author in his plan for the overturning of the French power, proposes to *disjoin and keep separate Louisiana and Canada* which evidently proves, that at that period these provinces were contiguous.—I have confined myself hitherto to some observations immediately arising from the treaty of Idlefonso, to prove it was not in contemplation with Spain to cede to France the territory to the eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville and to the southward of the 31 deg. of latitude. I must add another already insinuated, which evidently evinces it was neither the intention of Spain, nor that of France, to include West Florida in the cession of Louisiana. No person is better calculated to give the true meaning of the 3d article of the treaty of St. Idlefonso, than the agents of the contracting

powers, appointed by the respective governments, to carry into effect. The Prefect L'Ausat and the Marquis de Casa Calvo, well informed of the views and real intentions of their governments, agreed perfectly in the meaning of said article, and the French representative was perfectly satisfied of the complete execution of the treaty, although West Florida was not put in his hands, but on the contrary remained and actually remains in the hands of Spain. In fact the true meaning and sense of the words, "*as it was held by France*," although vague at first sight, is evidently determined by the words *retrocede* and *retrocession*, generally made use of in said treaty—what is it to retrocede? to give back what has been formerly received. If then Spain never received from France the *territory* comprehended between the rivers Mississippi, Iberville, and the Perdido, it clearly follows, that in a treaty of retrocession, it was not intended to have given it to France, as Spain never received it from her.

GRAVIORA MANENT.

From the United States Gazette.

What say our Jacobins to Curran's faithful picture of their friend Tom Paine?

Speaking of a witness whom he was labouring to discredit, he says—"Paine was his creed and his philosophy.—He had drawn his maxims of politics from the vulgar and furious anarchy broached by Mr. Paine.—His ideas of religion were adopted from the vulgar maxims of the same man, the scandal of inquiry, the blasphemer of his God and of his King. He bears testimony against himself that he submitted to the undertaking of reading both his abominable tracts—that abominable abomination of all abominations, "*Paine's Age of Reason*," professing to teach mankind, by acknowledgeing that he did not learn himself!—working upon debauched and upon narrow understandings; why not swear the witness upon the vulgar maxims of that base fellow, that wretched outlaw and fugitive from his country and from his God."

[*Curran's Speeches, p. 224.*

Mr. Curran's opinion of United Irishmen.—"You will consider what degree of credit you will give to the person who has come forward and given his testimony, to support the charges in the indictment, a person who had been one of the United Irishmen: who had formed the abominable intent of compassing and imagining the death of the King—I say the intentions of that body are abominable—Here give me leave to say, in the presence of the learned Judge, that in some newspapers it was said, I vindicated the society of United Irishmen at some former trial—I deny it; for there is no one that does not know, there can be no man more attached to my King and Country than I am."

[*Id. p. 249, 250.*

CHARLESTON, September 18.

Captain Bythwood, from Beaufort, (S. C.) furnishes the disagreeable intelligence of the damage sustained at and adjacent to that place by the late storm. The Port Republic Bridge Company have suffered a very severe loss; almost the whole of their labor for seven years, and at a great expence, they have beheld swept away in the short space of a few hours; all the cause-way on the main side, and about half of that on the side of the island has been destroyed. A number of chimnies in the town were blown down; and Mrs. Aggnew has suffered a very considerable loss in her out houses, &c. All the small bridges, causeways, &c. adjacent to Beaufort, have been swept away, and the roads rendered quite impassible. So high did the tide rise, as to overflow the cotton plantations in many places to the depth of four or five feet: and it is the general estimation that cotton enough will not be preserved for seed. All the dwelling houses at Bay Point were swept away by the impetuosity of the tide and wind, excepting that of capt. John Jenkins, the standing of which was fortunately the means of preserving the lives of all the negroes at that place; the white inhabitants took to an open boat, and after being exposed in this state through the night, they were fortunate enough to get safe on shore in the morning. Of three vessels which were lying at Beaufort, two went on shore; the schooner Guilielmi, belonging to Messrs. Bold, Rhodes and Otis, of this city, was driven high and dry on St. Helena; and the schooner Collector, belonging to Mess. Saltus and Yates of this city, having on board about thirty barrels of rice, was stranded on Lady's Island, and the rice entirely ruined. The Baptist church, which was undergoing some repairs, has received considerable injury. Fortunately no lives have been lost.

SALES AT AUCTION,

Without reserve, for approved indorsed Notes at 3 and 6 months.

The Subscribers will begin to sell, on Tuesday the 16th October next, a very large and valuable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, fine and coarse Cloths and Cassimeres.
Chintzes, Callicoes and India Cottons.
Men and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted Hose.
Marseilles, Dimities and Jeans.
Bombazetts, Durants and Wildbores.
Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Hats.
Ladies extra long and short silk and Kid Gloves.
Bandannas, cotton and silk Handerchiefs and Shawls.
A most complete assortment of Cutlery.
Hardware and Plated Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. V. M.
Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. eptds.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 13th last month, a Mulatto Slave named GEORGE, a large stout man, about 6 feet high, 34 or 35 years of age, has been used chiefly to working on a farm; his dress when he left me I am unable to describe, as he had a variety of clothing, which he carried with him, but I recollect he wore an old white hat, pretty large. He pretends to be a Methodist, but he is an artful villain, very fond of spirituous liquor, and when intoxicated, talkative and remarkably impertinent. He will endeavor to pass for a freeman, and may, for ought I know, produce a counterfeit pass in my name, or the name of Miss Elizabeth Harrison, to whom he belongs, but hired to me in February last for one year. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS reward if he is delivered to me at this place, or FIFTEEN if secured in any gaol in Virginia, besides any reasonable extra expences. He formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Wood, near Winchester, and has been seen since he left me in Frederick county, enquiring the road to Falmouth and Richmond.

ANDREW WODROW.
Romney, Hampshire county,
Sept. 20, 1804. 3w

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s cash.
Wheat,	7s to 8s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42s to 43s6 do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	27s to 28 s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

MARRIED—on Thursday evening, the 20th ult. at Westwood, by the Rev. John D. Blair, Mr. WILLIAM D. WREN, of this city, to the amiable and justly admired Miss THEODOCIA PRICE—youngest daughter of Capt. James Price, deceased, of Henrico.

The Jockey Club Purse of $400, run for over Broad-Rock Course, on Tuesday the 25th ult was won by Mr. Wyllie's grey horse Mask, beating Mr. Wilke's horse Virg. Snap Dragon, Mr. Mosby's Diggery, and Mr. Taylor's Snap Dragon.

The last Vermont papers are opinion, from the returns received, that his excellency governor Tichenor has more support this than the last year; and that his re-election is not doubted. The hon. James Elliott, esq. will obtain his re-election in congress.

Remarks on the communication of Major Jackson respecting the conduct of the Spanish minister, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

On reading this communication the following reflections naturally occur:

1. It appears to be extraordinary that the Marquis should commit himself, in the manner which is related, to a man with whom he had no acquaintance, and of whose disposition he could not be certain. Prudence dictated that Major Jackson should be sounded, before a disclosure was made. There is no other way of accounting for the contrary conduct than the presumption that Major Jackson would eagerly seize on every thing which opposed the present administration of the government of his country; or that the wisest politicians are frequently overseen in their projects.

2. The Marquis casts great reproach upon the government of the United States, as now administered. He speaks of "a political intolerance"—of "the present administration, (for I will not call them government.")—Whatever truth there may be in these assertions, they come with an ill-grace from the minister of a foreign nation. Alas! that there ever should have been any occasion to induce such expressions. Low as we are sunk, no American citizen can hear to be thus told of it, without a high degree of indignation.

3. That "war was the wish of our administration" is new intelligence, and to many will seem incredible.—They have been supposed not to be very warlike; and great boasts have been made, by their friends, that Louisiana was obtained without *bloodshed*. It is true that a timid policy has been pursued, which ever invites aggression, and may ultimately produce war; but it cannot easily be believed that this is the design of the present administration. They are too *philosophical*, too *economical*, and too much of a *christian* spirit, not, when they are smitten upon one cheek, to "turn the other also."

4. The threat of sending so many ships of the line and frigates on our coasts ought to be disregarded. The Marquis did not consider the *gun-boats* which are building—and that there is now on hand timber for several *seventy-fours*. It is not yet rotten; and whenever the time of *economy* is over, it can be suddenly put together, so that we shall be able to meet the *Dons* were they to send twice as many ships.

5. Mr. Jefferson denies that any such letter, of which the Marquis declares that he has received information, "was ever written by him, by his authority, or with his privity." That the Marquis has received information of a letter "in Mr. Jefferson's hand-writing," and that Mr. Jefferson never wrote this letter, are both entitled to the highest credit. The denial however, is sufficient to show that the informer must have been either mistaken, or deceived.

6. The words of the Marquis, "I will make you any acknowledgements," may be construed favorably. He might mean, that as a large proportion of the paper would be taken up with the discussion of the difference between the two countries, and the communications which would be made, the printer should not suffer any detriment from the exclusion of advertisements, or other matter.—Major Jackson, viewed the offer in the worst light, and yet he continued afterwards to listen to the Marquis; for which he offers this reason; "I wished," says he, "to learn his opinions."

7. It will be fair in the public to suspend their judgment, until the other side is heard. The transaction is so singular, and is such a discovery of the opinion which foreign nations entertain of the weak, abject and pitiful situation of the government of the United States, as now administered, that it is too mortifying to be hastily admitted.

8. Major Jackson has shown, on this occasion, a noble, disinterested, and patriotic spirit. Like a true *federalist*, "the love of his country has been paramount to all other considerations." It will be happy if the nation awake to a sense of injuries, and provide for her own safety. The manner in which Louisiana was obtained has debased and entangled us. Since it is ours, let us not suffer further insults. We may yet recover by assuming that attitude which is proper. No great foresight was necessary to see that the measures taken about Louisiana tended to produce war; but after being thus involved, let us not sink still lower, by a tame and cringing behaviour.

(*N. Y. Gazette.*)

Captain Wilson, of the ship Bellona, informs us that General MOREAU and his lady were at Barcelona on the 27th July, and applied to him for a passage; but he was under the necessity of declining their offer, the cabin of the vessel not being sufficiently convenient for their accommodation. On the 10th of August, whilst at Gibraltar captain Wilson was informed that these illustrious characters had reached Cadiz, from whence they would embark for the United States.

(*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*)

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

MR. LIVINGSTON.

Our readers will recollect the official Note of Mr. Livingston to Talleyrand, congratulatory of Bonaparte's escape from the late conspiracy, in which, on the first blush of the communication, the American Minister acquiesced in the charges against England, and outwent, in submissiveness and credulity, the most abject of the independent States of France.

The indecency and indiscretion of this precipitate belief, this verdict of condemnation spewed up at once against the British Government, without the trouble of examination, or the form of doubt, evinced more of the mind of a rancorous and malignant partisan, than the cool and measured conduct of an Ambassador, who represented the interests and sentiments of a State at Peace both with France and England.

There was undoubtedly sufficient cause in this conduct of Mr. Livingston for an appeal to the United States, to disavow the words of the Minister, and to check the progress of a slander which attached to themselves. The honor of a British Court demanded it, and we do not doubt but that it has been made; for whether the fact be thought to have shewn the sincerity of Mr. Livingston's belief and the rectitude of his judgment or not, the manner in which he declared his opinions, and the opprobrious terms which expressed them long before any legal investigation was commenced in France, and whilst the only evidence was Talleyrand's Notes) is sufficient proof of his having violated that moderation and neutrality which belonged to his character, and betrayed an eagerness to believe and propagate any falsehood which reflected on the credit of this Government.

It is not our wish to rake up the embers of this controversy. Every one is now persuaded that the indiscretion of a Diplomatic Agent carried him beyond the line of duty which moderate men, or his own Court would justify; and that throughout the Continent a kind of unpleasant ridicule attached to our Diplomacy, rather than any contempt or indignation at a conduct which, in a strict sense, was not unjustifiable.

But guilty or not with respect to us, the guilt of Mr. Livingston is pretty clearly ascertained with respect to himself. His friends cannot vindicate him whatever side they take. If we acquiesce in their fullest wishes, "that the English Government was a party to the conspiracy," they put Mr. Livingston in the state of a man who is perjured conscientiously though not a fact, who has ventured an oath on the guilt of a felon, who, though he shall be actually found guilty on trial had previously no other evidence against him than the unfounded suspicions of a man who was resolved to take away his life at any rate.

Such being the state of the case, it is with pleasure we hear the United States have evinced the most marked reprobation of their Minister's conduct, and that they have punished him in a way grating to an honourable mind, by dismissing him as unworthy to serve them any longer.

William Henry Harrison, esq. Governor of the Indian territory, has published a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears.

1st. That the land granted by the governors, and which has been laid off under their direction, is not to be resurveyed at the expence of the proprietors.

2d. That no other title paper is to be recorded when the claim has been confirmed but the patent or other evidence of the confirmation,—And

3d. That all the grants made by the Governors, are to be recognized, excepting such only as may have been surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained, thro' the false representations of the party.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr Burr's store. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.
Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,
Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.
City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

NOTICE.

JOHN DUNSMURE,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and and the Public, that the GROCERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on by him, will, in future, be conducted under the firm of

Dunsmure & Turner,

who have on hand, a general assortment of ARTICLES in that line, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

All those indebted to John Dunsmure, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

Richmond, 1st October, 1804. 4tp

* * * Those Gentlemen who have been kind enough to receive subscriptions for "The Virginia Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany," are requested to return lists of such names, as they have been able to obtain, so soon as convenient, as the first number will certainly make its appearance on the first day of December next. There will be at least one elegant Copper-plate Engraving attached to each number.

J. DIXON.
Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. 3t.

SAMUEL BAILEY

Offers for sale, at his Nursery in New-Kent county, near the Cross Roads,

FIVE THOUSAND GRAFTED

APPLE TREES,

Of choice fruit, at 6d per Tree. He believes they are not excelled, if equalled by any in this state, either in thriftiness or quality, having, at considerable trouble, collected the most approved kinds, agreeable to the following list:

Winesop.	*Winter Pearmain.*
Bell-flower.	*Freeman's do.*
Summer Cheese.	*Cannon do.*
Winter Cheese.	*Lightfoot's do.*
Clopton's Hangfast	*Longstem.*
May Apple.	*Sheep-Nose.*
June do.	*Harvest Apple.*
July do.	*Sweet Russett.*
Golden Wilding.	*Long Crab.*
Rawls Jennetts.	*Red do.*
Lowry Apple.	*Flat do.*
Summer Pearmain.	

September 29th, 1804.

Having seen many Orchards set out by Mr. Samuel Bailey, and particularly two set for us, we believe him to be better acquainted with that business than any other person that we know.

Wm. Chamberlayne.
Thos. Frayser.

Sept. 29, 1804.

Mr. Bailey has set out an Orchard for me, which I think is done in a superior manner to any I ever saw.

Ro. Christian.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, October 1st, 1804.

A.—WILLIAM Alston, 3; Richard E. Armistrong, Obediah Archer, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, Henry Anderson, John Andrews.

B.—Ely Bennet, Mrs. Betty C. Bassett, Mr. Blackwell, Alexander Blackwood, Samuel Brooks, Carter Braxton, Moses Bates, John D. Blair, Cunningham Burton, David Boles, Ferdinand Bury, Thomas Baker, Anderson Barrett, James Bradley, Miss Ann Brend, Nicholas Bryce, jun. Wm. Burns, Richard Beal, Samuel Burtch, Richard Burns, William Bell.

C.—James Cowling, R. Canton, Patrick Conway, captain John Clark, William Coleman, John Crafton, William Clarkson, Thomas Cowles, 3; Thomas Charlton, George Clark, George Cox.

D.—Peter B. Davis, William Dandridge, Peter Drew, Richard Dunlavy, John Duboyce, John Duke, Mrs. Mc Donald.

E.—William Elder, Mr. Eustaff.

F.—William Fontaine, Mrs. Oney Fariss.

G.—John Gilchrist, honorable John Guerrant, James Gignilliats, Hickeson Grabbs, Everit Gay, George Gairdner, Mrs. Elizabeth George.

H.—Andrew Haines, David Hoop, Miss Roda Hood, James Hendley, Alexander Hare, Thomas Harris, Daniel Hawes, George W. Hill.

K.—Andrew Kidd, Pitmen Kidd.

L.—Edmund Lacy, Wilson Lumpkin, Miss Polly Lee, James Lankford.

M.—John McNeilly, Archibald McMillon, D. Myers, Samuel McCraw, William McKenzie, his excellency James Monroe, his honor Robert Mitchell, 2; Mrs. Rebecca McMaherra, Mrs. Eliza A. Mayo, Miss Betsy Miller, Martin Minnms, 3; captain Daniel Mason, Jesse Michaux.

N.—Robert Nisbet, William Nettles.

P.—Charles Purcell, John Pendleton, Mrs. Mary Phepoe, William Pointer, Letty Parker, Walton Pearson, Ann Patton, John Poets.

R.—Barnard Reynolds, Richard H. Richardson, 2; George M. Roots, John Royster.

S.—Miss Martha H. Syme, Henry Smith, William Savage, Lynn Shackleford, 4; Thomas Sully, 2; Wm. Sanderson, James Swan, Robert Smith, Matthew P. Sterdevant, Rufus Soul, captain John Seabrook.

T.—Miss Sally Turpin, Edwin E. Toney, Robert H. Taliaferro, Richardson Taylor, Frank Thornton, Edward Trent, Richard Thompson, Reubin Turner, jun. Robert Turner, 4; John Taylor.

V.—Abraham B. Venable, 2; Peter Vanwoick, Mr. Vandiegle, John Vandeslice.

W.—John Warner, H. Le Wight, Robert Watkins, Bazil Wood, general James Wood, Thomas Williamson, Ephraditus White, Samuel Woody, Stephen White, Samuel White, George Winston, Willis Wills, Edward Walford, Jessee Wherry, Thomas Wade, James Williams, Charles Whitlock, John B. Walton, Mrs. Lucy B. Winston.

Y.—William Young, 2; Richard Young, 2; Mrs. Lucy Young.

Z.—Charles Zehmer.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

Sales at Auction.

To be sold at Rockett's Landing, on Thursday the 4th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. for ready money, on account of the Owner, Underwriters, or others concerned,

48 Hhds. of TOBACCO,

Damaged on board the schooner Amelia Ann, John Clark, master.

TH. TAYLOR & Co. V. M.
October 1st, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,
Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.
October 1st, 1804. 19t

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1400 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hilſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thot too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Beauchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (n. c.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Juſt received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting buſineſs in the Croſs-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will please to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and diſpatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the enſuing ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

At a Board of Directors of the Bank

of Virginia, on Thurſday the 13th of September, 1804,

"RESOLVED, That the operations of the Bank commence on Monday the 8th of October.

"RESOLVED, That any perſon producing and depoſiting at the Bank, ſcrip or commiſſioners' receipts for any number of ſhares regularly endorſed or aſſigned, ſhall be entitled to receive one in his, her or their own name or names, in a form ſimilar to that uſed by the commiſſioners at Richmond, ſtating therein the whole number of ſhares to which he, ſhe or they may be entitled, and the ſum paid thereon."

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Caſhier.

8t.

Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 19th, 1804. 3m.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes,*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 83, South Second-ſtreet.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREGER, *No.* 134, *South Sixth-ſtreet*;
ANTHONY HOOKER, *Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, *No* 16, *2nd-ſtreet*,
} Comm'rs.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stops, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder,

on the premiſes, on Monday the 8th Oct. next,

My LOT,

IN the town of Columbia, on which is a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, at preſent occupied by Dr. Nutt; a ſtore-houſe, occupied by David Johnſton & Co. with ſtable and garden—the whole in good repair and pleaſantly ſituated. One third of the purchaſe money will be required on making a deed to the premiſes; the other two thirds at two equal annual payments. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer, with a deed of truſt on the property, to inſure punctual payment—Poſſeſſion may be had on the day of ſale.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

Louiſa, Sept. 10th, 1804. 5t

N. B. Any perſon wiſhing to treat for the above property before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to Mitchell & Gairdner of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Louiſa county. T. M.

James A. Grant:

SIR,

I HAVE been lately in Edenton, N. C. and have the pleaſure to inform you thro' the medium of the preſs, that the robbery there committed on you has been detected, and twelve hundred dollars of your money ſecured in the hands of James S. Fulkinſon, (whom you are acquainted with) which you can have by applying in perſon.

I am, Sir, your friend,

EDWARD JENKINS.

September 10, 1804. 3w.

King William County, July 21ſt, 1804

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Edwards, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring them forward on or before November King William Court next; or this notice will be plead in bar againſt any that may be brought after; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment immediately, for no further indulgence can or will be given by

DAVID L. SMITH,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.

Advertiſement.

To be ſold, on the firſt day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes, on 12 months credit,

The GLEBE LAND,

LYING in York county, (York Hampton Pariſh) containing by eſtimation 190 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This is a moſt deſirable ſituation, having an extenſive view of York river, and lies immediately in the forks of King's and Filgate's creeks. The improvements on the ſame are, an old faſhion'd brick dwelling houſe, which with a ſmall expence may be put in good repair, and a ſmall barn, lately built. Poſſeſſion to be had the firſt day of January, 1805; the purchaſer to enter into bond on the day of ſale, with good and approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid to

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

for York County.

York County, Sept. 8th, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

TEN TON OF

NEW-YORK IRON

FOR SALE.

H. L. WIGHT.

September 10th, 1804.

Oliveira Fenandes & Co.

Of Nuſſ-le & Madeira,

Have juſt received, per the JULIANA, Capt. WILBUR, an additional ſupply of 6 years old

BRAZIL WINE.

THEY offer the following propoſals to ſuch purchaſers as may favor them with orders to furniſh WINE, *on board veſſels at Madeira*, free of all expences *there*, of a ſuperior quality and cheaper than any imported, at the undermentioned rates and conditions—viz:

Brazil Wine, 6 years old,		£50 ſterling p pipe.
Do.	3 & 4 yrs. old,	£44
London P.	3 years old,	£40
Do.	laſt vintage,	£34
Do.	London market,	£30
Do.	Eaſt-India do.	£28
Do.	New-York do.	£26
Malmſey,		according to age.

—On the following credits:—

10 Pipes, or under,	2 months.
20 do.	4 do.
30 do.	9 do.
Any quantity above 30 Pipes,	12 do.

☞ *Payable here or in London.*

Norfolk, September 11th, 1804. 3t.

CONFECTIONARY.

Alexander Plaineville,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public in general, and the Citizens of Richmond and its neighborhood in particular, that he has commenced the CONFECTIONARY and CORDIAL DISTILLING BUSINESS in the brick-houſe next door below Mr. S. Pleaſants' Book-ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Wheaton—where he conſtantly keeps for ſale every article in his line of buſineſs; particularly CORDIALS and PRESERVES, CAKES, &c. &c.

☞ Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

Richmond, Sept. 18th, 1804. w3p.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder,

on the ſecond Monday of October next, before James city court-houſe,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING about 320 acres, ſituated at the head of Queen's Creek, and adjoining the Palace Lands. The ſoil is deemed very good, and its ſituation excellently adapted for raiſing ſtock. There is on it a large barn, out of repair, and alſo a quarter, with brick chimnies, which might be eaſily repaired. The orchard with care might yield 15 or 20 hhds. of cyder, annually. The payment will be made eaſy, if properly ſecured.

JOHN BRACKEN,

Attorney in fact for HANNAH DREW.

Sept. 19th, 1804. 3w.

EDUCATION.

THE Truſtees of Wincheſter Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal maſter and his aſſiſtants.

The ſchool is provided with Globes and Maps, for the uſe of the lower claſſes; with Teleſcopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philoſophical Apparatus, for making the uſual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elaſtic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Truſtees have been highly pleaſed with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe muſt greatly increaſe the utility of the inſtitution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a courſe of Lectures on the Laws and Conſtitutions of this State, and the United States.

Theſe Lectures will commence annually on the firſt Monday in December, and continue until the laſt of the ſucceeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage.

JOHN SMITH,

Preſident of Truſtees.

September 21ſt, 1804.

Doctor Wilſon,

HAS taken (as a temporary reſidence) the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Adams, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries buſineſs with the practice of Phyſic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a freſh and very general aſſortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. taw6m.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and links, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phaeton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 56 lb; faſh and clock weights; patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowſers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000	*Tickets at 10 dolls.*		80,000
2	*Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60	*of*	500	30,000
2000	*of*	15	30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,			10,000
1	*other Prize of*		10,000
59	*other Prizes of 500 dolls.*		29,500
2000	*of 15 dolls.*		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 dollars each; the price of all others will be 15 dollars.

All prizes of 15 dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938	*Tickets at 10 dollars,*	59,380
4,062	*ditto at 15 dollars,*	70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 tickets renewed at 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2	*prizes of 20,000 dolls.*	40,000
2	*ditto of 10,000 dolls.*	20,000
3	*ditto of 5,000 dolls.*	15,000
30	*ditto of 1,000 dolls.*	30,000
1	*ditto*	155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 per cent.		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1	*other prize of*	20,000
2	*ditto of 10,000*	20,000
8	*ditto of 5,000*	15,000
49	*ditto of 1,000*	49,000
1	*ditto*	155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincheſter; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the *greater part Military*, will be ſold for good bonds or exchange for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.